

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOSEPH R. KERR, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEEDER, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
Dr. STEVENSON, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BAYNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Plank Hill, O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a stern maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

Charles the Second was a very polite man, and his last act, we believe, was to make an apology to those around him, for being "such an unconscionable time in dying." We owe some such apology to our readers, but more especially to our friend and associate, Mr. Price, for getting so unconscionably sick about election times, thus throwing upon him all the trouble of arranging the confused, and sometimes contradictory returns which have been received from the various portions of the State.

As we find matters now, the only subject of doubt or difficulty seems to be in regard to the Legislature. The re-election of Gen. Reid by an increased majority, is conceded upon all hands; and it will hardly do for our cotemporaries of the Whig press to take refuge this time behind the unpopularity of their candidate—they certainly cannot do so without giving the lie to professions yet trembling on the lips of Whig orators, and hardly yet dry in their own columns. The papers—the correspondences—extolling Mr. Kerr above that is known among men—have not yet ceased reaching us from distant portions of the State; while our nearer Whig cotemporaries, received not a week since, are full of nothing else. Mr. Kerr's defeat, then, was a party triumph; not, as was contended before, a mere personal matter, arising from Mr. Manly's unpopularity. There can be no doubt that Mr. Kerr's party friends made a desperate effort to elect him, and thus restore Whig ascendancy in the State. We know how strenuously it has been insisted that North Carolina is a Whig State—that the election of a Democratic Governor two years ago, was an accident which could not again occur, and that the triumphant election of Mr. Kerr would prove it to have been so. Thus the issue was made and accepted. The result is known—Mr. Reid's majority is as likely to be five thousand as anything else.

We recollect remarking, when the news of Genl Scott's nomination was received—"That secures Reid's election." We believe that a somewhat similar remark was made by almost everybody—those who did not make it, thought it. We ask our readers—Whigs as well as Democrats—whether something very like this did not strike them at the time? The event has turned out even so. Does not the event of the recent election, under all the circumstances, strike every man as an indication of the final result in November? It does so strike us, and we will venture to say, that the returns then will fully bear us out. A presentiment of this kind—a feeling that the State will go for Pierce and King—has a place in the inmost thoughts of people of both parties—even of the most enthusiastic partisans of the opposite opinion.

As for the legislature, that is still in doubt. At best we can only hope for a very meagre majority on joint ballot. At the worst—there is danger—the slight of that majority being on the wrong side—the most probable contingency is that there may be a tie—a grand fight—a useless and interminable session. This state of things might have been prevented—our ascendancy in the Legislature might have been placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the political complexion of the State determined for years, had it not been for causes operating within our own ranks—causes which we can and must control hereafter. We allude to a disposition to fly off the handle—to sacrifice the permanent interests of the party to the ambition, or the hopes, or the private feelings of individuals—to confound disorganization with independence, and treat disorganizers as superlative patriots. We have hardly lost a member in the East from any other cause—if we continue to throw away the legitimate advantages of our position, it will be from no other cause; and we ourselves will be responsible, if hereafter we give any aid or comfort, countenance or assistance to those who endeavor to foment strife and divisions in our ranks. We say now, "let by-gones be by-gones," but we also say in the language of Mr. Breckenridge, in the House of Representatives—"this thing must be put a stop to." The late election has shown this too plainly to be misunderstood or evaded. Look at the counties of Johnston, Bladen, Lincoln and others—strong, undoubted, and usually reliable Democratic counties, and yet, in these three strong counties we have lost four members—which is equal to a change of eight in a Legislature as important and as closely contested as that soon to assemble. We leave the responsibility of this with those who did it. We leave the reward with their fellow-citizens.

We must know who is with us, and who is not—acts speak louder than words—the lines must be drawn, and it must be felt and understood, that he that is not for us is against us—that the busy mischief-maker is more to be guarded against than the open and many antagonists.

Accident on the Railroad.
We learn that the mail train coming down last Saturday morning, met with an accident while passing the trestle work about seven miles above Teachey's depot, occasioned by the breaking of one of the wheels of the hindmost passenger car, throwing the car, in some measure, off the trestle-work, and knocking the latter completely down. The front car was nearly off the trestle, and escaped with but little injury; the hind car is pretty much used up. Mr. CROWE, the Superintendent, was badly bruised; one negro man injured; a negro woman in the same car escaped unhurt. The passengers, who were all in the front car, came down with the engine and baggage car. None of them sustained any injury.

The Newbernian accounts for the falling off of the Whig vote in Newbern as follows:
"About 25 or 30 of the Whigs of Newbern must have 'fainted' on the day of the election. Some five or six more come so near it, as to vote for the party ticket that admires the 'fainting' candidate so much."

We should not be at all surprised if the Newbernian will have to double his figures in November next, as it is pretty certain there will be a much larger number of "fainting" Whigs at that election than there were in August; although the weather will be more pleasant.

Missouri's Triumph.
Gen. Sterling Price, the democratic candidate for Governor, has at least ten thousand majority; the legislature is democratic and all the State officers.

THE WHY?—We beg our Whig friends in this and other States to mark and remember the following important admission of the Wilmington Journal:

"Free Suffrage is stronger than any man or set of men, and the result has been, that Gen. Reid has, in nearly all cases, run ahead of his party vote."
This is unquestionably so, but does not begin to account for all the large gains which Mr. Reid has made—even in sections of the State where Free Suffrage is rather unpopular than otherwise. Besides, Gov. Reid advocated the same doctrine the last time, and against an unpopular Whig candidate;—whereas, this time his opponent was claimed to be very popular. How can we account for his now beating a popular man by double the majority that he before obtained over an unpopular one on the same issue, unless we take into the calculation the depressing effect which Scott's nomination exerted upon his opponent. The local feeling which operated against Mr. Manly in Cumberland and Rutherford, had no influence upon Mr. Kerr, making a clear difference of over a thousand to start on. It was said that there was sympathy in regard to Mr. Manly;—there was no talk of any such thing towards Mr. Kerr. The Whig party was active and determined, and confident of success, until after General Scott's nomination—then it became rather an uphill business; and with all his advantages over Mr. Manly, Mr. Kerr got beat by nearly double the majority which was cast against that gentleman;—more than half the majority against Mr. Kerr is attributable to Gen. Scott.

Graham for the Senate.
We understand that the Whigs, being now convinced that their candidates stand no chance in November next, and beginning to think that our divisions have enabled them to secure the Legislature, already talk of sending Mr. GRAHAM to the United States Senate. As for Gen. SCOTT, he has secured his retreat by still holding on to his lucrative appointment.

THE PITTSBURGH ABOLITION CONVENTION.—ONE OF THE WITNESSES.—The National Abolition Convention, of which Fred. Douglass appears to be a star member, met at Pittsburgh on the 11th, the aforesaid Fred. Douglass acting as Secretary, "amid loud applause." [We copy the telegraphic report of the Baltimore Sun.] Among the other prominent members of the Convention, we notice the name of GEORGE G. FOGG, who officiates as a member of the committee on resolutions on behalf of N. Hampshire. Mr. Fogg is the Editor of the Independent Democrat, one of the witnesses brought up against General Pierce!

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The President has appointed Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, Minister to England in place of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, resigned. There is no doubt but the appointment will be confirmed by the Senate.

Perplexities of the Daily Press.
Every condition of life has its own peculiar perplexities, but when compared with those of the Editor of a daily paper, they dwindle almost into non-entity. He has surrendered himself bodily to the public, and sick or well, jolly or sad, must furnish his daily modicum of information and amusement. At times—especially in dog days—his brain may be as dry as a squeezed orange, or a "remainder biscuit after a long voyage." For the while, his cranium may seem to demonstrate the possibility of that perfect vacuum which dame Nature is said to abhor, and his exchanges exhibit only a tedious weariness of "shocking accidents" and "mammoth squashes," utterly void of interest. No matter for that. His paper measures a certain number of square inches, and at his peril, he must fill it, and in season too, with readable matter. He must get out his paper, and with the latest news too, though nothing of real moment has happened on the globe, for the last fortnight. Between his barren files and a legion of devils bawling for "copy," he feels himself as utterly powerless and insignificant as a blank leaf between the old and new Testaments.

Write he must, however, *volens volens*, and that right speedily. In desperate mood, he invents a subject, or attempts a comment upon some article from an opposition journal. His pen moves mechanically but rapidly, and he at last succeeds in lashing himself into the belief that he is writing sense;—when suddenly a bevy of good natured friends rush into his sanctum—one to grumble at some sin of omission or commission, another to present a bill—and all to rummage his papers, and to kill time in chatting about matters of no earthly moment either to him or themselves. He wishes them a berth in a place where they have dog-days the year round, but not daring to give offence—especially if election is at hand, he painfully screws his face into a civil smile—loses an hour and his train of ideas—slams the door after the departing loungers, and with a few expostives more forcible than select, returns to his task. At last his "leader" is completed, and he is about to consign it to the compositors, when a telegraphic despatch is handed in that kicks it all over,—facts, arguments and conclusions, "with one full sweep." He groans in spirit;—wonders if the fable of Sisyphus, forever rolling a huge stone in the infernal regions, has not some mystic reference to the life editorial;—wonders if Job ever edited a "Daily," and if so, why he didn't take the advice of Mrs. Job, and relieve his mind by indulging in rather strong language. But the iron jaws of the press are gaping for his brains, or at least for their coining; he hears reiterated yells for copy from the next room, and the hour for publication is at hand. As a forlorn hope, he at last seizes a bundle of communications in order to "fill up." He finds one half of them void of sense and the other half illegible—written in hieroglyphics that look like the tracks of a frantic spider half-drowned in ink. He glances at the titles;—"Essay upon Everything;"—"Ode to a Holylock;"—"Stanzas" to Polly, or Dolly, or Nancy Jane, in "one weak, washy, everlasting food." He can stand it no longer, but just pushes the shortest to the printers—condemns his brains anew for something strictly editorial,—grasps a vanishing idea, or at least the shadow of one, by the tail—pins it fast with his Giltillot,—and the paper being now, as they say of the omnibuses, "all full inside," he only waits for an hour or so, to see that all's right about proofs, and hurries home, (if he has one) jaded and exhausted, to enjoy a luxurious meal of bread and water-cresses, made savory by the ghost of a starved mackerel. If by miracle he finds time for sleep, he dreams of the treadwheel, or fancies himself a spavined horse, walking an unending round in an old-fashioned sugar mill.

STONIFICATION.—As an interesting, and at the same time a most significant fact, we would mention that in Orange county, North Carolina, the residence of Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, gained sixty votes at the election of Thursday last—Mr. Graham being present at the polls.—Richmond Enquirer.

PARDON OF DRAYTON AND SAYRES.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Drayton and Sayres, who were convicted and sentenced two years ago for the attempted abduction of 70 slaves, by the schooner Pearl, and whose term of imprisonment would extend to 20 years, were pardoned to-day by President Fillmore.

North Carolina Election.
The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard, wrote thus on the day before the election:

"The result is supposed to be indicative truthfully, of the character of the Presidential contest, which has hardly opened as yet. Both Whigs and Democrats agree—that if Reid is re-elected, the struggle will be severe one. The Scott managers, who, with the exception of Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, his colleague, Mangum, and Gov. Jones of Tennessee, are exclusively Northern Sewardite Abolitionists, seem to be confident of success. They have franked a million of pamphlets, &c., into the State, and have furnished at least \$100,000 to be used up on the voters of North Carolina. The Democrats of Congress from that State, are equally sanguine. One at a distance cannot realize how essentially this Presidential election is a pure sectional contest. At Washington alone, it is perceptible, beyond denial, that it is a struggle for the preservation of Southern rights under the Constitution. The determination of more than a majority of the Southern States, to vote for the election of Scott, grows out of this fact. These Southern men see that if Pierce triumphs, Southern rights and the strict construction on which the preservation of those rights depends, will be strengthened under and in the Government; and that, if, on the other hand, Scott shall triumph, Seward, Truman Smith, Henry Wilson, and four others, will be the Government for the next four years."

To the Editors of the Enquirer.
Gentlemen: I herewith enclose you a copy of a letter, written by Gen. Jackson in 1844, the republication of which will be interesting at this time.
Yours, respectfully, SPECTATOR.

HERMITAGE, FEB. 19, 1844.
Der Sir:—Under cover of my friend, the Hon. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, of date the 2d inst., I have received yours of the 26th October, 1833, in which you state, "that in your history of New Hampshire, you have asserted the fact, that the Whigs, before the late election, were as watch-dogs by the British at New Orleans, &c.—that this has been contradicted in one of the federal papers, and you appeal to me for the truth of this statement." To which I reply, that, on the 8th of January, 1815, after the battle of that morning, was found amongst the papers of a British Sergeant, that fell near the wharf of the British army on that day. The British officers have since denied that such was given by the Commander-in-chief; but it would have been an awful responsibility for a subordinate officer to have given it, without the knowledge and consent of the Commander-in-chief. From the facts disclosed, none of my officers, as well as myself ever doubted, that it was the real watch-word, for the British army, before the late election, was thus recorded. These are the facts, and posterity must judge whence the WATCH-WORD proceeded. I am greatly debilitated, write with difficulty and must close.
Your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

GEORGE BARTON.
BRANCH MINT.—The following is a statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint of the United States, in the city of New Orleans, during the month of July, 1852.

California Gold.....	\$228,413 17
Foreign Gold.....	7,308 32
Silver from California.....	1,271 88
Silver from other sources.....	11,271 83
Total value of deposits.....	\$248,624 90

COINAGE.
Gold—10,750 double eagles.....\$215,000 00
14,000 quarter eagles.....35,000 00
Silver—90,000 quarter dollars.....24,000 00
120,750 pieces. Total coinage.....\$274,000 00

Three Days Later From Europe.
NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 31st ult.

ENGLAND.—The election returns were all in, but it was impossible to tell whether the ministry were in a minority or majority. It was expected that Parliament would meet during the third week in October.

FRANCE.—The ministry has been changed. M. Drouyn de L'Illys has been appointed Minister of foreign affairs, and M. Maugué of public works. The receipts of the treasury have increased.

Gen. Gourmand. Napoleon's attendant at St. Helena, died at Paris on the 23d ult.

SPAIN.—The Spanish expedition to the Philippine islands had proved successful.

RUSSIA.—Count Nesselrode had been superseded as Premier by Baron Meyendorff.

CHOLERA.—The cholera had appeared at Warsaw, Poland.

FLARE-UP BETWEEN MESSRS. WEBSTER AND FILLMORE.
The Gleaner Controversy With Peru.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 7½ P.M.—It is stated that Mr. Webster and the President have had a pretty plain conversation—Mr. Webster's language bordering on the profane—the result of which will be the immediate withdrawal of that gentleman from the cabinet. In confirmation of this, several wagon loads of furniture left Mr. Webster's house yesterday morning for Georgetown, there to be shipped on board a Boston packet. Mr. Webster wrote to a friend here some days ago, that he would only visit Washington to wind up his business and retire.

A call was yesterday made upon the President, to communicate to the Senate all such correspondence as may have taken place between the United States and Peru, regarding the capture of the Peruvian vessels. Mr. Webster gave the opinion that the Lobos Islands, being much more than a marine league from the coast of Peru, and that government never having exercised any control over them, vessels from the United States had a right to go there for guano, and take it, without paying tribute to the Peruvian government.—*Cour. of N. Y. Herald.*

A LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA DIRECT.—A company has been formed in London under the name of the East India Steamship Company, to establish a line of first-class steamships between England and Calcutta via the Cape of Good Hope. It is contemplated to build them of iron and of very large size—"as much larger than the Great Britain as the Great Britain was beyond other ships when launched."

Soup Eloquence, Soup Literature, and Soup Theology.

In the account of the proceedings at the great Niagara banquet, published in the New York Tribune, it is announced that Judge Johnston of Ohio, arrived with due formality. This same judge made one of the great speeches of the occasion, in which he held forth thus:

"He thanked God there was one book recognized by the people of the world as the Book of Revelations—one book which the efforts of the Bible Societies had put into nearly every log cabin in the country. You may take that book, and read its history from the Exodus of Moses until the time Saul was crowned King, and find no matter who his people, afterwards ruled the land. He said this to prove, that the man who takes his life in his hand and goes forth to battle, to shed his blood for his people, shall rule over them. But we need not look to religious history for this proof. Our own history would equally prove it. He then referred to Washington, Jackson, Harrison, and Taylor, as instances, and traced the religious sentiment which reigns in every free bosom, that the man who loves liberty so well as to take his life in his hand and go forth to battle to shed his blood for his countrymen, is entitled to be exalted by the gratitude of that people whom he has served."

True, that old book gives rather a sorry account of poor human nature, and our history does not improve it much. These blood-letters by trade were made rulers to scourge the people for their wickedness. We have reason to hope better things in these latter days, and here is the prayer of Henry Clay: If indeed, we have incurred the divine displeasure, and it is necessary to chastise this people with the rod of his vengeance, I will humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore His mercy, to visit us with a favored land with water, with pestilence, with famine, with any other scourge than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown.

This same judge seems to be versed in theology. Speaking of Scott he says: "They had caused the cause before the great, glorious and unpeaked jury of the whole people, who would write 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharis' upon his evening's brow, and give him a glorious verdict." This is the report of the speech as given in the great Scott organ, the New York Tribune. This will be a terrible verdict on Scott's evening brow—"Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."—*Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.*

The First Gun from the South:
The Union publishes the following dispatch from the Raleigh Standard office, dated at 10½ o'clock on Saturday night:

"In eighteen counties heard from, and the towns of Lexington and Salisbury, Reid's clear gain 658—counties both in the east and west. Reid no doubt re-elected. Thus far, seven Democrats lost in Commons, and four gain—leaving three Whig gain. Senate certainly Democratic; and it is thought the Democrats will have the Command." The Scottites counted confidently on the election of Kerr, who, as the result of their lavish circulation of the New Boston calumny, and their unprecedented exertions to carry the State, whose son is a candidate on the Seward ticket. But all would not do—and the people of North Carolina have put their seal of reprobation upon the attempt to force Seward down their throats. This glorious result in North Carolina secures the vote of that State for Pierce and King—and goes very far to verify the prediction of the distinguished Whig, Mr. Gentry, that Gen. Scott would not receive the vote of a single Southern State. Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia and Maryland would not vote for Seward—scarcely any will follow the example of North Carolina, and will repudiate the Seward nomination by voting for Franklin Pierce.

Mr. Gentry portrayed in burning colors, with prophetic pencil, the consequences of Gen. Scott's nomination, when he said that that nomination, "under existing circumstances, whatever resolution may be passed by the Convention, whatever vote be given, will result either in the immediate disruption of the Whig party, or in its final abolition. I believe he cannot get the vote of a single Southern State. He will be nominated, if nominated at all, by a sectional vote, if indeed, all the representatives of the South shall be true to the trust confided to them; and he who fails to represent Southern sentiment, and Southern feeling in that Convention upon those high issues, let him look to it—let him look to it! If he has position, hope, or prospects at home—if his hopes are not directed elsewhere than at home, let him look well to it. He who betrays the trust confided to him by any portion of the Southern people, in that Convention, and, existing circumstances, will be branded with a brand of infamy that will dishonor him through his life, and be a reproach to his children when he is in his grave."

This is the terrible evidence, against the Whig party, of one of the highest officiating priests; and passing events are about to force the Convention to give to the Southern States, the vote for Gen. Scott, who undoubtedly owes his nomination to Seward—the great object of the latter being to defeat Fillmore and Webster, and to get Scott with or without a platform which was voted against and repudiated by one-half of the Northern Scott delegates in Convention. The Tribune on Thursday last, got out of the bag, and intimates that Seward is to be President. This circumstance has aroused the alarm of conservative Whigs at the North, and one of them, through the National Democrat, avows his intention to vote for Pierce, "sooner than see anarchy and civil war," which must follow the elevation of the Seward candidate. How much more strongly will this just apprehension operate upon a large portion of the conservative Whigs of the South! How can the South sustain Gen. Scott, who, according to a letter of U. S. Senator Wade, not yet contradicted, declared that he "WOULD SOONER CUT OFF HIS RIGHT HAND THAN LEND IT TO THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY?"

Richmond Enquirer.

FROM THE NEW BRUNSWICKER, AUG. 3.
THE FISHERIES.—The recent movements of the Imperial and Colonial governments to protect the North American Fisheries from the unjust and injurious encroachments of both French and American fishermen, appear to have excited the attention of the whole American press. The papers of the day have seen labor under the erroneous impression that the imperial government is about to enforce the legal construction given to the Convention of 1818, by the Crown Officers of England, and prevent Americans from fishing, except at the distance of 3 marine miles outside the lines drawn from headland to headland. We have no doubt that the papers of this sort are not the case. It is quite true that since the opinion of the Attorney General and Advocate General was given upon the case submitted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the government of that Colony, upon the earnest request of the fishermen, has evinced the desire to carry out the extreme legal views of the Convention; but the imperial government has steadily refused to take that view of the case, conceiving that American fishermen might perhaps, claim the right to fish anywhere outside of three miles of any part of the coasts of British North America, even within bays more than six miles wide.

It was owing to these determined movements on the part of the colonies, that the Imperial Government resolved upon giving efficient assistance to protect the North American Fisheries; and this assistance was offered, as our neighbors will soon learn, not with the view of enforcing the strict legal construction given to the Convention, but absolutely to prevent the colonial cruisers from carrying out that very construction, thereby inflicting a risk of unpleasant collision with the vessels of the latter friendly power. It was to ensure continuance of peace, and prevent the possibility of hostile encounters, that imperial government has despatched its vessels to the shores of North America.

The vessel above alluded to, is the United States steamer Frigate Mississippi, commanded by Commodore Perry, which may be expected in this bay in a few days, on her way to the North. The presence of an American man of war steamer on these coasts, will do as much to prevent the trespass of American fishermen, as the whole of the small fleet employed by the Imperial government.

Denunciation of the Herald, organ of the Whig party of Norfolk, against Gen. Scott.

We concede the highest praise to Gen. Scott which can be claimed for his labors in the service of his country, and his reflection on the national character by his matchless achievements. He is in our opinion the greatest Captain of his age. But even if he were in all things else the parallel of Washington himself, HIS DEPENDENCE ON THE INFLUENCE OF WM. H. SEWARD AND THE MEN OF HIS CLIQUE, would render it utterly impossible for him to receive the support of Southern Whigs as a candidate for the Presidency. Nay, we do not see how it can be possible for Southern Whigs to go into a national convention to nominate a Presidential candidate with a nominee placed before that body through the instrumentality of WM. H. SEWARD—A MAN WHO WAS BROUGHT TO THE TEST OF PERJURY BY DANIEL WEBSTER, upon a declaration that there was a law held to be paramount to that Constitution which he had taken an oath to support—which law, if carried out according to his construction, WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN DISRUPTION OF THE CIVIL WAR AND MASSACRE.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Denunciations of the Petersburg Intelligencer, Whig.

He is a man who, although born and bred in the slaveholding country of the State of Virginia, and whose kindred and early friends are now slave holders, has not dared to say that he approves, and will sustain the measure for which the Whigs so glorified Mr. Fillmore, and which they declared saved the Union, and maintained the rights of the South.

GEN. SCOTT IS THE CANDIDATE CONSECERATED BY THE IMPROVEMENT OF SUCH HANDS AS THOSE OF HIS RIGHT REVERENCES, SEWARD, JOHNSTON & CO. GEN. Scott fears the Abolitionists—he will court and conciliate them, and trust to their influence for his nomination. Now, if he should procure the nomination by such means, are we not fully justified in coming to the conclusion that, in the event of his election, the councils of the Abolitionists would be felt in his administration? No one knows Johnston, and the Abolitionists, and that damnable cohort of political knaves, can doubt this. Seward and his confederates in iniquity are not the men to sacrifice themselves for General Scott or any one else. Their political creed is written in the word self, and if they procure the nomination and election of any man, it will be after a distinct understanding that when the offices are to be distributed, they are not to be overlooked. It is obvious that it is the policy of Seward and his conspirators to sustain a man for the Presidency who will not agree either in terms or substantially to restore their ejected confederates to office. How then will stand the matter? A SEWARDITE MARSHAL IN NEW YORK will stop the owner and pursuer of a fugitive slave in the face with the very process of the law, and plead his conscience and his obligation to the higher law as a justification of his conduct.

Voyage of the Mississippi.

The arrival of the war steamer Mississippi at St. Johns is announced by telegraph. A letter to the Journal of the 10th inst., written at that port, March 4th, describes her voyage to that point as follows:

"We arrived at this place last evening, after a very pleasant passage. Shortly after I came on board, we got under way, and proceeded down the bay under a good head of steam. We passed the bar of St. Johns at 2 o'clock, and steered for Rockaway. When we spoke, we fired 3 guns, and by a previous understanding known to the Commodore and those interested. Nothing of importance occurred until Monday morning, when we fell in with a fleet of upwards of one hundred fishing vessels on George's Bank. They could give us no information concerning the difficulties. On we passed, none the less, whither, save the Commodore. Yesterday we spoke another vessel, and took from her a pilot for this place, where we arrived at 8 o'clock, last evening. As the anchor was let go, cheer after cheer was given by the vast multitude who had hastened to the beach to witness our arrival. Our band struck up a national air, and after playing several others, concluded with Yankee Doodle. Again and again the people cheered, and at that moment we felt as if not the whole fleet of England, and certainly no single vessel now in the waters, could stand any chance with us.

The Commodore received letters from Washington this morning, and we sail to-morrow for St. John's, where we are to remain for some days, and then long to remain, and when to return, are questions more easily asked than answered.

There will be no fighting, no glory, no prize money. I apprehend no difficulty; I feel confident that everything will be amicably adjusted. The opinion of the majority here seems to be, that our own people have been in the wrong. It is said that some of them have entered the army, and that some of the inhabitants, and have been guilty of excesses which cannot be palliated; and that it is from this that the colonies have asked the protection of their Government. This is one side of the story.

The weather has been quite cool, and woollen clothing, and even overcoats, anything but disagreeable. This morning strawberries and raspberries were brought on board, and we were told that Fish (haddock and cod) are to be had alongside for the catching.

We have on board, 36 officers, all told; 27 petty officers; 61 seamen; 47 ordinary seamen; 48 landmen; 16 boys; 20 firemen; 18 coal heavers; 9 musicians, and 49 marines.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Board of Visitors to this Institution for the present year, have made their report to the Secretary of War, in which they recommend the following among other reforms: That 62 cadets, two from each State, be authorized, and that the term of instruction be extended to five years; that their pay be increased from \$24 to \$28 20 per month, the present amount being insufficient with the most rigid economy; that the pay of the superintendent be increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000; that he be holding office for seven years, past, to expend \$6,000 over his pay; that the salary of the visitors; that the salaries of the officers generally be increased; that a riding hall be erected for the exercise of cadets in winter. \$2,000 have already been appropriated, and \$12,000 more are required. That cavalry exercises be introduced in the studies of the Institution, adding the buildings and tables erected, another officer of dragons, and that the study of logic be dispensed with, and that ancient and modern history, army papers, as returns, &c., physiology, and the evidences of christianity, be introduced with the increased term.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—"Scott's last chance, for a Southern State, gone!" So exclaimed a Scott man of this city, when, yesterday, he heard of the vote in North Carolina. He was right: the chain of Southern States will be unbroken! Had the Whigs carried North Carolina, Scott might have stood a chance for the Vice Presidency in Kentucky, or Louisiana; but his strength at Washington, having spent their full strength upon North Carolina, and failing to carry it, the Southern States will now vote in a body against him. The result will be to give us peace, or an unconquerable Southern party.—*Charleston Southern Standard.*

SCOTT'S GENERALS.—It is said to be a fact that every General officer, who served under Scott in the Mexican war, is opposed to his election to the Presidency—believing that he does not possess the civil qualifications to fit him for that high and responsible station. Wool, Twigg, Riser, Butler, Quinlan, Pillow, Lane, Patterson, Persifer Smith, Cadwallader, Marshall, Shields, all are found in the ranks of the opponents of the Whig nominee, and if the lamented Worth and Hamer were living, they would speak volumes against Gen. Scott's fitness for the highest civil office in the world!—*Mobile Register.*

EXTRAORDINARY PRICE FOR TOBACCO.—We stated not long since, that a hoghead of tobacco had been sold at Lynchburg, Va., for \$150 per 100 pounds. This, we supposed, was the ultimatum for the weed in this country at least. But it has been reached a shade higher. The Lynchburg Express states that on Friday last a lot was sold by Mr. George Steptoe for one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred, and purchased by Messrs. Buckner & Jones, of Bedford county. It was grown in the South side of Bedford county, by Mr. H. A. Tate, and the pick of his crop—the remainder bringing \$16 per hundred.

What a pleasant sight to see is a good natured man, particularly in this broiling hot weather, when every third pedestrian you meet seems melting down to his boots. Old Fuller it is who says that "an inch of rain is worth an ell of moon, in any state of the market." We saw a man yesterday, in the neighborhood of Hudson and Canal streets, who struck us as a bit of a laughing philosopher. A wagon drawn by a couple of ugly looking mules, in turning into Canal street, at a rapid jackass pace, ran against him and prostrated him; and one hind wheel came within an inch of running over his leg. He jumped up, looking very angry, and was about to denounce the driver, when the person of the driver, when he caught sight of his forlorn looking team, and his countenance changed at once. He brushed the dirt from his pantaloons, and as he went limping and laughing away, said: "I wouldn't mind being run over by a decent span of horses,—but to be thrown down and run over by a span of d—d jackasses, is enough to make any man swear."—*New York Paper.*

POPULAR FALLACIES.—There is a wonderful vigor of constitution in a popular fallacy. When the world has once got hold of a lie, it is as though it had got it to get it out of the world. You beat it about the head till it seems to have given up the ghost; and lo! the next day it is as good as new, and as vigorous as the vitality of a fine essay, which is an advantage of being a fallacy, is in the overabundance of nonsense attributed to Archimedes—viz: "that he would move the earth, if he had any place at a distance from it to fix a prop for his lever." This is one of the standard illustrations, one of the necessary stock in trade, for all orators, poets and newspaper writers and persons, whenever they meet with it, take Archimedes for an extraordinary great man, and cry, "Lord, how wonderful!" Now, if Archimedes had found his place, his prop, and lever, and if he could have moved with the swiftness of a cannon ball, 485 miles every hour, it would have taken him just 44,963,540,000 years to have raised the earth the one inch! And yet, people will go on quoting absurdity as gospel, wondering at the wisdom of Archimedes.

DYSENTERY.—Our cold nights and crude vegetables are liable to produce this complaint,—its attack is usually in the morning, its seat is in the bowels, a sensation of burning at the pit of the stomach, produced by morbid acid; dullness, and heavy pains in the abdomen, the result of inflammation of the intestines. Carbonate of ammonia, or supercarbonate of soda, followed by a gentle cathartic, are to be used, will avert the attack, and save three weeks of physician's visits.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—During the seven months of the present year 1,914,576 tons of coal have been sent to market from the Schuylkill, Pinegrove and Lehigh districts, which is an increase of 154,182 tons compared with the same time last year.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday the 15th inst., ASHFORD B. KING, only child of Mr. David D. King, aged 4 years, 8 months and 6 days.
In this place on Monday, 9th inst., HENRY HARRISON, son of Abijah and Charity Smith, aged 1 year, 10 months and 12 days.
In this town on the 12th inst., THOMAS, infant son of John and Lucy Sullivan, aged 2 years, 8 months and 15 days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.</